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DUAL-EARNER COUPLES IN NORTH DAKOTA, 1970-1980: A DECADE OF CHANGE

BY

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PREFACE

This report offers highlights of the demographic and economic characteristics of dual-earner couples in North Dakota, 1970 and 1980. Data for this report were obtained through analyses of the 1970 and 1980 Public Use Samples of the U.S. Bureau of the Census (see appendix for description of this source) and from 1980 census publications of the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Dual-earner couples are defined as husbands and wives who were residing together during the census enumeration years (i.e., 1970 and 1980) and who were workers during the calendar year preceding the census (1969 and 1979, respectively). Data on earnings and income for dual-earner couples are for the years 1969 and 1979. Workers are defined as persons who were engaged in labor for pay or who were regular, unpaid workers on family farms. Homemakers, unemployed persons, and volunteers are not workers according to U.S. Census Bureau usage.

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DUAL-EARNER COUPLES IN NORTH DAKOTA 1970-1980: A DECADE OF CHANGE

Number

*In 1970 about 131,700 married couples resided in North Dakota; 56,400 were dual-earner couples. By 1980 the number of married couples residing in the state had grown by 13.5 percent to 149,539, and the number of dual-earner couples had grown 43.6 percent to 80,982.

*In 1970 42.8 percent of all of the state's married couples were dual earners. By 1980 dual earners accounted for 54.2 percent of all North Dakota married couples (see Table 1).

*In comparison with the United States, there were proportionately fewer dual-earner couples in North Dakota in 1970 (42.8 percent versus 45.7 percent in the United States). However, by 1980 North Dakota married couples were more likely than U.S. couples as a whole to be dual earners (54.2 percent versus 52.1 percent of U.S. couples; see Tables 1 and 2).

Age

*Younger couples (i.e., husbands aged 16-24) were the most likely to be dual earners in North Dakota in both 1970 and 1980. In 1970 68.5 percent of young married couples in the state obtained income from both the husband and the wife. In 1980 over four-fifths (80.8 percent) of the couples in this age category were dual earners.

*The number of North Dakota dual-earner couples with a husband aged 25-54 increased by almost 50 percent in the decade of the 1970s. In 1970 49.1 percent of these couples were dual earners; in 1980 over three-fifths of these couples (64.2 percent) were dual earners.

*Over one-third (36.4 percent) of couples nearing retirement age (with husbands 55-64 years old) were dual earners in 1970. Over two-fifths (43.6 percent) of couples this age were dual earners in 1980.

*In both 1970 and 1980 North Dakota couples with husbands aged 65 and older were seldom dual earners (13.2 percent and 14.1 percent respectively; see Table 1 and Figure 1).

Children

*In North Dakota 25.5 percent of all couples without children were dual earners in 1970. By 1980 45.6 percent of all couples without children were dual earners.

*A little over 20 percent (22.0 percent) of all married couples with preschool children (under age 6) were dual earners in 1970. By 1980 a majority (59.5 percent) of these parents were dual earners.

*In 1970 approximately one-third (32.6 percent) of all married couples with only school-age children (aged 6-17) were dual earners. In 1980 63.0 percent of these couples were dual earners (see Tables 3 and 4 and Figure 2).

Education

*Between 1970 and 1980 the educational experience of dual-earner couples in North Dakota changed dramatically. In 1970 over a quarter of husbands and wives in dual-earner couples had less than four years of high school (see Table 5), but by 1980 only 6.9 percent of dual-earner wives and 14.7 percent of dual-earner husbands had less than high school education (see Table 6).

*In 1970 11 percent of dual-earner wives and 16 percent of dual-earner husbands had obtained four years or more of a college education (see Table 5). By 1980 over two-fifths of dual-earner wives and husbands had had four years or more of college (44 percent and 42.5 percent, respectively; see Table 6).

*In both 1970 and 1980 dual-earner wives were most likely to have attained an educational level of four years of high school or one to three years of college (63.8 percent in 1970 and 49.1 percent in 1980). In 1970 dual-earner husbands were also most likely to have attained four years of high school or one to three years of college (46.3 percent); however, by 1980 dual-earner husbands were equally likely to have had four years of high school to up to three years of college (42.8 percent did) as they were to have had four or more years of college (42.5 percent did; see Tables 5 and 6 and Figure 3).

*Husbands and wives who had completed at least four years of college were most likely to be in dual-earner couples in both 1970 and 1980. Approximately 51.4 percent of husbands and 59 percent of wives with four or more years of college were members of dual-earner couples in 1970 (see Table 7). By 1980 64.6 percent of husbands and 63.5 percent of wives with four or more years of college were in dual-earner couples (see Table 8).

*Husbands and wives with four years of high school or one to three years of college education became more likely to be members of dual-earner couples from 1970 to 1980. In 1970 approximately half (49.1 percent) of husbands with this level of education were in dual-earner couples; by 1980 57.3 percent of these husbands were married to women who also worked. In 1970 approximately 47.4 percent of wives with four years of high school or one to three years of college were members of dual-earner couples; by 1980 54.6 percent of wives with this level of education were dual-earner wives (see Tables 7 and 8).

Full-Time/Part-Time Workers

*In 1980 the majority (58.6 percent) of the state's dual-earner couples were composed of husbands and wives who usually worked full time. In 1980

36.1 percent of dual-earner couples contained a husband who worked full time and a wife who worked part time (see Table 9). Comparable information for 1970 is not available.

Occupation

*Most North Dakota women in dual-earner couples worked in technical, sales and administrative support occupations in 1980. Most men in dual-earner couples worked in either managerial and professional specialty occupations or precision, production, craft, and repairs occupations (see Table 10).

* In dual-earner couples about 38 percent of all wives who were in managerial or professional specialty occupations were married to men who were also in managerial or professional specialty occupations. Likewise, the vast majority of all wives who worked in farming, forestry, or fishing occupations were married to men with jobs within the same occupational category.

Earnings

*The average earnings of wives in dual-earner couples in North Dakota increased 129 percent from $2,513 in 1969 to $5,757 in 1979. The average earnings of husbands in dual-earner couples rose 103 percent from $7,603 to $15,400 (see Tables 11 and 12).

*The mean family earnings of North Dakota dual-earner couples in 1979 were $22,125 (see Table 13). This was 4,146 more dollars than the mean earnings of families in which only the husband worked in 1979 ($17,979). (Earnings are monies received from employment.)

*On the average, wives contributed about 25.8 percent of their families' earnings in dual-earner couples in North Dakota in 1979. When both husband

and wife were full-time workers, the mean annual earnings of dual-earner couples were $23,289; wives contributed an average of 31 percent of these families' earnings (see Table 13).

Income

*In 1970 the mean family income for dual-earner couples in North Dakota amounted to $10,731. Wives' earnings amounted to an average of 23.4 percent of their families' income (see Table 14). (Income is money received from all sources, including employment, government sources, and interest income.)

*By 1980 dual-earner couples in North Dakota had a mean family income of about $23,228, which was a 116 percent increase over the 1970 mean income of two-paycheck couples. Wives' earnings still amounted to around 24.7 percent of their families' income, which was similiar to the wives' 1970 contribution (see Table 15).

Poverty

*In both 1970 and 1980 dual-earner couples in North Dakota were the least likely of all married couples to be impoverished. In 1970 only 5.7 percent of all dual-earner couples were poor; 12.3 percent of all married couples had incomes below the poverty level that year. In 1980 8.1 percent of married couples reported impoverished incomes while just 4.3 percent of dual earners had family incomes below the poverty line (see Tables 16, 17, and 18).

APPENDIX A

TABLES

TABLE 1. DUAL-EARNER COUPLES IN NORTH DAKOTA BY AGE OF HUSBAND, 1970 AND 1980

Age of Husband	1970			1980		
	Dual-Earner Couples	All Married Couples	Dual Earners as Percent of All Married Couples	Dual-Earner Couples	All Married Couples	Dual Earners as Percent of All Married Couples
16-24 years old	6,300	9,200	68.5%	9,073	11,228	80.8%
25-54	39,100	79,700	49.1%	58,447	90,975	64.2%
55-64	8,400	23,100	36.4%	10,042	23,011	43.6%
65+	2,600	19,700	13.2%	3,420	24,325	14.1%
TOTAL	56,400	131,700	42.8%	80,982	149,539	54.2%

Note: Dual earners are couples composed of two spouses who were employed during the year prior to the census.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1983b (Table 216) and Microdata.

TABLE 2. TYPE OF EARNERS IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

	1970		1980	
	----------	thousands	-------	
Dual-earner couples	20,327	(45.7%)	25,595	(52.1%)
Husband only employed	19,650	(44.2%)	15,410	(31.4%)
Wife only employed	1,099	(2.5%)	2,090	(4.3%)
Neither employed	3,361	(7.6%)	6,039	(12.3%)
	44,436*	(100.0%)	49,132*	(100.1%)

*Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not equal totals.

SOURCE: Adapted from Johnson and Waldman (1981) and Hayghe (1982).

TABLE 3. DUAL-EARNER COUPLES IN NORTH DAKOTA BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN, 1970

	Presence and Age of Children		
	Without Children Under 18	With Children Under 6	With Children, 6-17 only
Dual-Earner Couples			
Total	13,500	8,800	12,600
Wife usually worked full time	9,000	4,600	7,000
Wife usually worked part time	4,500	4,200	5,600
Married Couples			
Total	53,000	40,000	38,700
Dual Earners as Percent of All Married Couples			
Total	25.5%	22.0%	32.6%
Wife usually worked full time	17.0%	11.5%	18.1%
Wife usually worked part time	8.5%	10.5%	14.5%

Note: Dual earners are couples composed of two spouses who were employed in 1969.

SOURCE: Microdata.

TABLE 4. DUAL-EARNER COUPLES IN NORTH DAKOTA BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN, 1980

	Presence and Age of Children		
	Without Children Under 18	With Children Under 6	With Children, 6-17 only
Dual-Earner Couples			
Total	30,838	24,748	25,396
Wife usually worked full time, 1979	21,272	13,898	14,572
Wife usually worked part time, 1979	9,566	10,850	10,824
Married Couples			
Total	67,608	41,596	40,335
Dual Earners as Percent of All Married Couples			
Total	45.6%	59.5%	63.0%
Wife usually worked full time, 1979	31.5%	33.4%	36.1%
Wife usually worked part time, 1979	14.1%	26.1%	26.8%

Note: Dual earners are couples composed of two spouses who were employed in 1979.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1983b (Table 216).

TABLE 5. EDUCATION OF DUAL-EARNER MARRIED COUPLES IN NORTH DAKOTA, 1970

Wife's Education	Husband's Education: 4 or More Years College	4 Years High School or 1-3 Years College	Less Than 4 Years High School	TOTAL
4 or more years college	3,500	2,000	700	6,200 (11.0%)
4 years high school or 1-3 years college	5,500	20,500	10,000	36,000 (63.8%)
Less than 4 years high school	*	3,600	10,600	14,200 (25.2%)
TOTAL	9,000 (16.0%)	26,100 (46.3%)	21,300 (37.8%)	56,400 (100.1%)**

Note: Dual earners are couples composed of two spouses who were employed in 1969.

*Denotes no person in Public Use Sample with such characteristics.
**Percentages do not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

SOURCE: Microdata.

TABLE 6. EDUCATION OF DUAL-EARNER MARRIED COUPLES IN NORTH DAKOTA, 1980

Wife's Education	Husband's Education: 4 or More Years College	4 Years High School or 1-3 Years College	Less Than 4 Years High School	TOTAL
4 or more years college	23,812	9,726	2,075	35,613 (44.0%)
4 years high school or 1-3 years college	10,286	23,327	6,132	39,745 (49.1%)
Less than 4 years high school	356	1,590	3,678	5,624 (6.9%)
TOTAL	34,454 (42.5%)	34,643 (42.8%)	11,885 (14.7%)	80,982 (100.0%)

Note: Dual earners are couples composed of two spouses who were employed in 1979.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1983b (Table 241).

TABLE 7. EDUCATION OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN NORTH DAKOTA BY LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION IN 1969

	Labor Force Participation in 1969				
	Dual-Earner Couples	Husband Only Employed	Wife Only Employed	Neither Employed	TOTAL**
Husbands' Education					
4 years or more college	9,000 (51.4%)	8,100 (46.3%)	*	400 (2.3%)	17,500 (100.0%)
4 years high school or 1-3 years college	26,100 (49.1%)	25,500 (47.9%)	700 (1.3%)	900 (1.7%)	53,200 (100.0%)
Less than 4 years high school	21,300 (34.9%)	31,300 (51.3%)	1,300 (2.1%)	7,100 (11.6%)	61,000 (99.9%)
Wives' Education					
4 years or more college	6,200 (59.0%)	3,900 (37.1%)	200 (1.9%)	200 (1.9%)	10,500 (99.9%)
4 years high school or 1-3 years college	36,000 (47.4%)	37,000 (48.7%)	1,000 (1.3%)	1,900 (2.5%)	75,900 (99.9%)
Less than 4 years high school	14,200 (31.3%)	24,000 (53.0%)	800 (1.8%)	6,300 (13.9%)	45,300 (100.0%)

Note: Dual earners are couples composed of two spouses who were employed in 1969.

*Denotes no person in the Public Use Sample with such characteristics.
**Totals do not equal 100 due to rounding errors.

SOURCE: Microdata.

TABLE 8. EDUCATION OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN NORTH DAKOTA BY LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION IN 1979

	Labor Force Participation in 1979				
	Dual-Earner Couples	Husband Only Employed	Wife Only Employed	Neither Employed	TOTAL*
Husbands' Education					
4 years or more college	34,454 (64.6%)	16,550 (31.0%)	715 (1.3%)	1,615 (3.0%)	53,334 (99.9%)
4 years high school or 1-3 years college	34,643 (57.3%)	21,357 (35.3%)	1,257 (2.1%)	3,239 (5.4%)	60,496 (100.1%)
Less than 4 years high school	11,885 (33.3%)	13,508 (37.8%)	1,928 (5.4%)	8,409 (23.5%)	35,730 (100.0%)
Wives' Education					
4 years or more college	35,613 (63.5%)	16,610 (29.6%)	1,124 (2.0%)	2,720 (4.9%)	56,067 (100.0%)
4 years high school or 1-3 years college	39,745 (54.6%)	26,762 (36.8%)	1,687 (2.3%)	4,549 (6.3%)	72,743 (100.0%)
Less than 4 years high school	5,624 (27.1%)	8,043 (38.8%)	1,089 (5.2%)	5,994 (28.9%)	20,750 (100.0%)

Note: Dual earners are couples composed of two spouses who were employed in 1979.

*Totals do not equal 100 due to rounding errors.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1983b (Table 241).

TABLE 9. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF MARRIED COUPLES IN NORTH DAKOTA, 1980

	1980	
	Number	Percent
Husband and wife worked	80,982	54.1%
Both usually worked full time*	47,492	31.8%
Husband usually full time, wife part time	29,270	19.6%
Husband part time, wife full time	2,250	1.5%
Both usually part time	1,970	1.3%
Husband worked, wife did not	51,415	34.4%
Husband did not work, wife did	3,900	2.6%
Both did not work	13,263	8.9%
TOTAL	149,560	100.0%

Note: Comparable information for 1969 is not available from published information on the 1970 census or from the Public Use Sample.

*Full-time work is defined as 35 or more hours a week. Part-time work is defined as 1-34 hours a week.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1983b (Table 241).

TABLE 10. OCCUPATION OF WIFE AND HUSBAND IN DUAL-EARNER COUPLES IN NORTH DAKOTA, 1980*

Husband's Occupation	Wife's Occupation					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1**	6,720 (37.6%)	7,760 (22.8%)	2,480 (12.5%)	80 (2.0%)	240 (15.0%)	480 (11.2%)
2	2,880 (16.1%)	7,260 (21.4%)	2,980 (15.1%)	40 (1.0%)	300 (18.8%)	540 (12.6%)
3	840 (4.7%)	2,440 (7.2%)	2,380 (12.0%)	20 (0.5%)	120 (7.5%)	260 (6.1%)
4	2,640 (14.8%)	3,600 (10.6%)	2,740 (13.8%)	3,500 (87.5%)	220 (13.8%)	600 (14.0%)
5	2,740 (15.3%)	7,120 (20.9%)	4,760 (24.0%)	240 (6.0%)	460 (28.8%)	1,100 (25.7%)
6	2,040 (11.4%)	5,820 (17.1%)	4,460 (22.5%)	120 (3.0%)	260 (16.3%)	1,300 (30.4%)
TOTAL***	17,860 (99.9%)	34,000 (100.0%)	19,800 (99.9%)	4,000 (100.0%)	1,600 (100.2%)	4,280 (100.0%)

*Because the census redefined a number of occupational categories for the 1980 census, comparable 1970 information is not available.

**Occupational categories include:

1) Managerial and professional specialty occupations. This includes teachers, administrators, health diagnostic, and health assessment and treating occupations.
2) Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations include health technologists and technicians, sales representatives and supervisors, secretaries, computer equipment operators, and financial records processors.
3) Service occupations include private household workers, police, firefighters, food service workers, and cleaning service workers.
4) Farming, forestry, and fising occupations include farm operators, farm managers, and farm workers.
5) Precision production, craft and repair occupations include mechanics and repairers, and construction trade workers.
6) Operators, fabricators and laborers include machine operators and tenders, assemblers, transportation occupations, handlers, construction laborers, and freight and stock handlers.

***Percentages do not sum to 100 due to rounding errors.

SOURCE: Microdata.

TABLE 11. AVERAGE 1969 EARNINGS OF MARRIED MEN AND MARRIED WOMEN IN NORTH DAKOTA, BY LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF COUPLE

Labor Force Participation	Average Earnings	
	Men	Women
Dual-earner couples* (N = 56,400)	$7,603	$2,513
Only wife employed* (N = 2,000)	0	2,710
Only husband employed* (N = 64,900)	8,464	0
Neither employed (N = 84)	0	0

*Full-time and/or part-time workers.

SOURCE: Microdata.

TABLE 12. AVERAGE 1979 EARNINGS OF MARRIED WOMEN AND MARRIED MEN IN NORTH DAKOTA, BY LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF COUPLE

Labor Force Participation	Average Earnings	
	Men	Women
Dual-earner couples* (N = 81,540)	$15,400	$5,757
Only wife employed* (N = 3,400)	0	5,585
Only husband employed* (N = 50,720)	16,510	0
Neither employed (N = 13,240)	0	0

*Full-time and/or part-time workers.

SOURCE: Microdata.

TABLE 13. MEAN FAMILY EARNINGS AND WIFE'S CONTRIBUTION TO FAMILY EARNINGS, NORTH DAKOTA MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES, 1980

	Mean Family Earnings	Wife's Earnings as Percent of Family Earnings
Dual-earner couples in 1979*	$22,125	25.8%
Both usually worked full time	23,289	31.0%
Husband usually full time, wife part time	21,414	15.3%
Husband part time, wife full time	15,549	47.5%
Both usually part time	12,160	26.5%
Only husband worked	17,979	0.0%
Only wife worked	7,905	70.4%
Neither worked	2,268	0.0%
TOTAL	$18,568	17.6%

*Dual earner couples.

SOURCE: U.S Bureau of Census, 1983b (Table 241).

TABLE 14. MEAN FAMILY INCOME AND WIFE'S CONTRIBUTION TO FAMILY INCOME, NORTH DAKOTA MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES, 1970

	Mean Family Income*	Wife's Earnings as Mean Percent of Family Income
Dual-earner couples	$10,731	23.4%
Only wife employed	5,790	46.8%
Only husband employed	9,639	0.0%
Neither employed	3,806	0.0%

*For 1969, income from all sources.

SOURCE: Microdata.

TABLE 15. MEAN FAMILY INCOME AND WIFE'S CONTRIBUTION TO FAMILY INCOME, NORTH DAKOTA MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES, 1980

	Mean Family Income*	Wife's Earnings as Mean Percent of Family Income
Dual-earner couples	$23,288	24.7%
Only wife employed	15,053	37.1%
Only husband employed	20,097	0
Neither employed	11,829	0

*For 1979, income from all sources.

SOURCE: Microdata.

TABLE 16. RATIO OF MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY CUTOFF IN 1970 AND 1980, NORTH DAKOTA

Family Income Ratio	Percent of Married Couples	
	1970	1980
Below poverty cutoff	12.3%	8.1%
Less than 25 percent above poverty cutoff	5.8%	3.9%
25+ percent above poverty cutoff	81.9%	88.0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%

SOURCE: Microdata.

TABLE 17. RATIO OF MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY INCOME IN 1969 TO POVERTY CUTOFF BY LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF COUPLE, NORTH DAKOTA

Family Income Ratio	Labor Force Participation of Couple			
	Dual Earners	Only Husband Employed	Only Wife Employed	Neither Employed
Below poverty cutoff	3,200 (5.7%)	8,800 (13.6%)	300 (15%)	3,900 (46.4%)
Less than 25 percent above poverty cutoff	1,600 (2.8%)	4,500 (6.9%)	100 (5%)	1,400 (16.7%)
25+ percent above poverty cutoff	51,600 (91.5%)	51,600 (79.5%)	1,600 (80%)	3,100 (36.9%)
TOTAL	56,400 (100.0%)	64,900 (100.0%)	2,000 (100%)	8,400 (100.0%)

SOURCE: Microdata.

TABLE 18. RATIO OF MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 TO POVERTY CUTOFF BY LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF COUPLE, NORTH DAKOTA

Family Income Ratio	Labor Force Participation of Couple			
	Dual Earners	Only Husband Employed	Only Wife Employed	Neither Employed
Below poverty cutoff	3,540 (4.3%)	5,660 (11.2%)	280 (8.2%)	2,520 (19.0%)
Less than 25 percent above poverty cutoff	1,960 (2.4%)	2,600 (5.1%)	120 (3.5%)	1,200 (9.1%)
25+ percent above poverty cutoff	76,040 (93.3%)	42,460 (83.7%)	3,000 (88.2%)	9,520 (71.9%)
TOTAL	81,540 (100.0%)	50,720 (100.0%)	3,400 (99.9%)	13,240 (100.0%)

Note: Percentages do not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

SOURCE: Microdata.

APPENDIX B

FIGURES

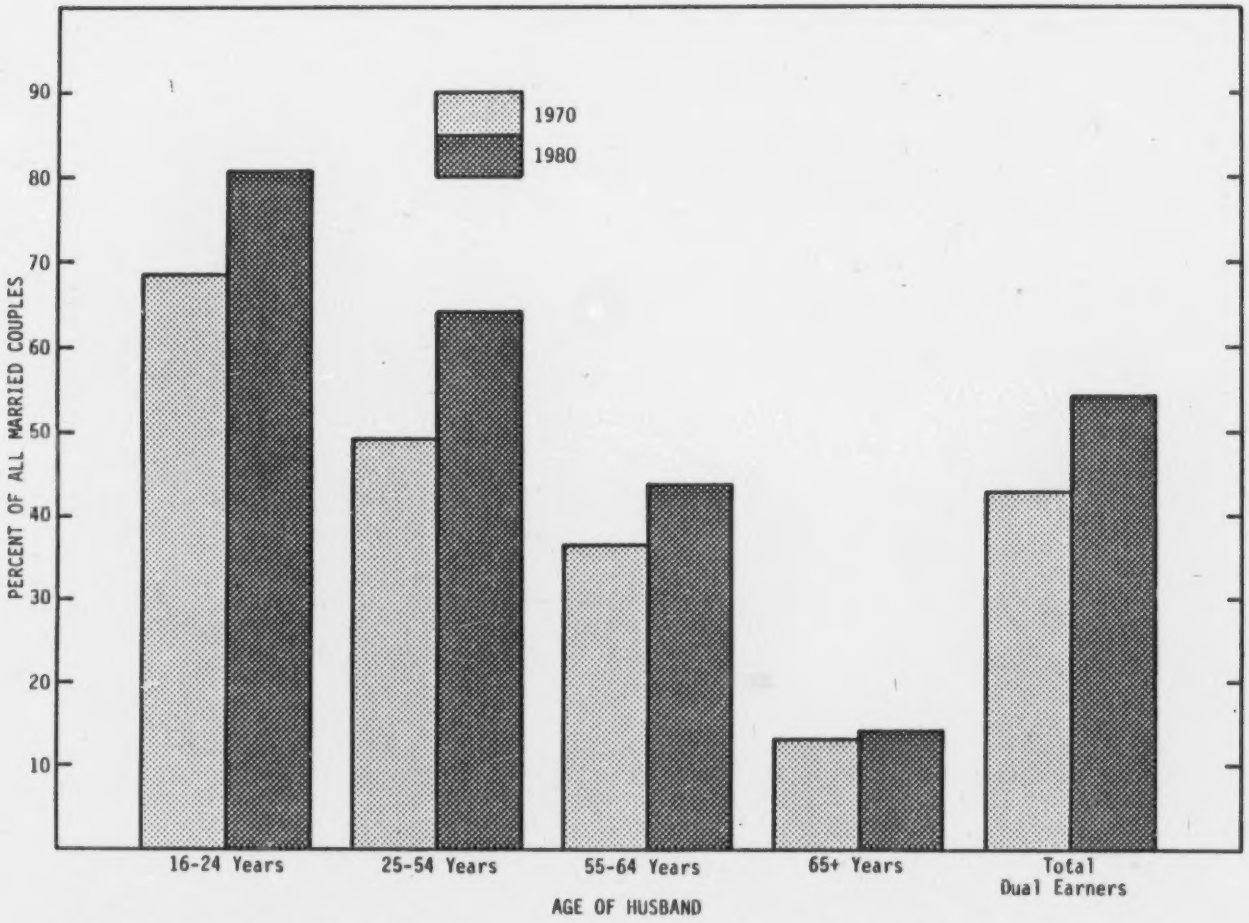

Figure 1. Dual-Earner Couples as Percent of All Married Couples in North Dakota by Age of Husband, 1970 and 1980

SOURCE: Table 1.

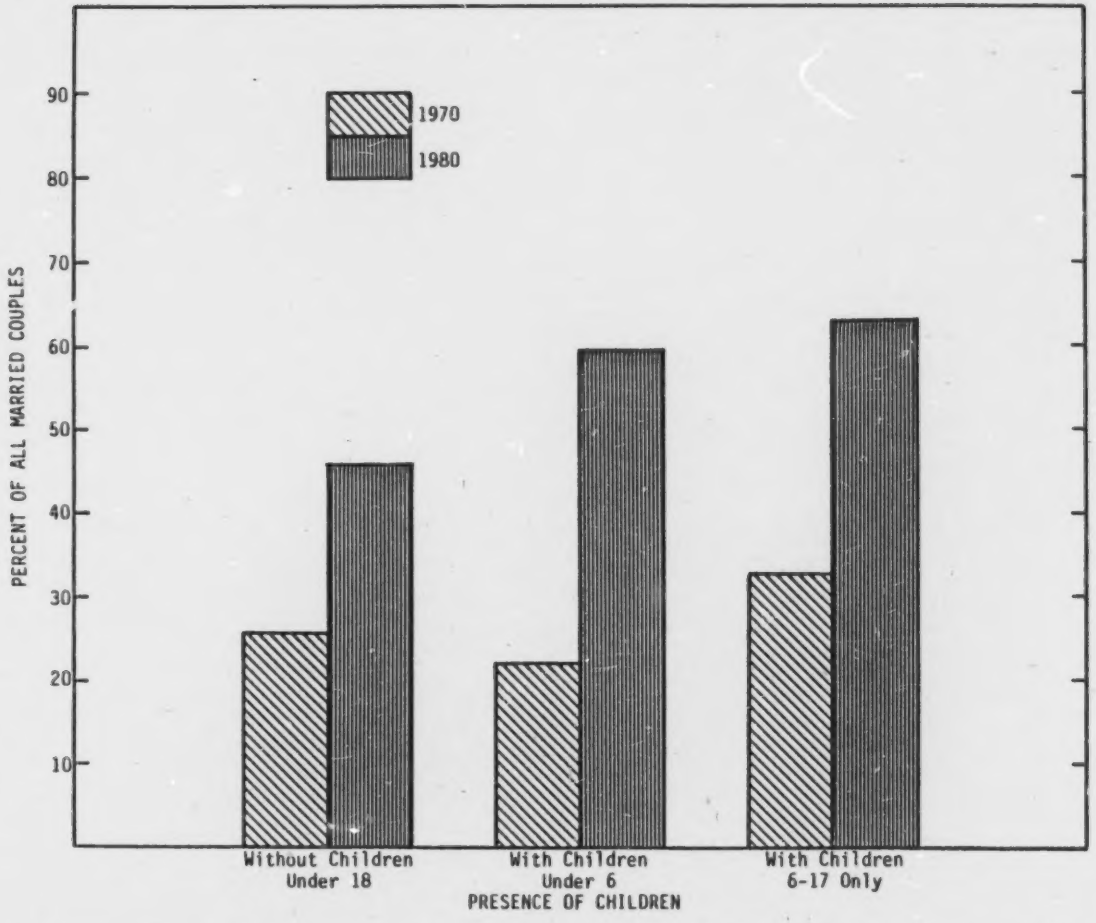

Figure 2. Dual-Earner Couples as Percent of All Married Couples in North Dakota by Presence of Children, 1970 and 1980

SOURCES: Tables 3 and 4.

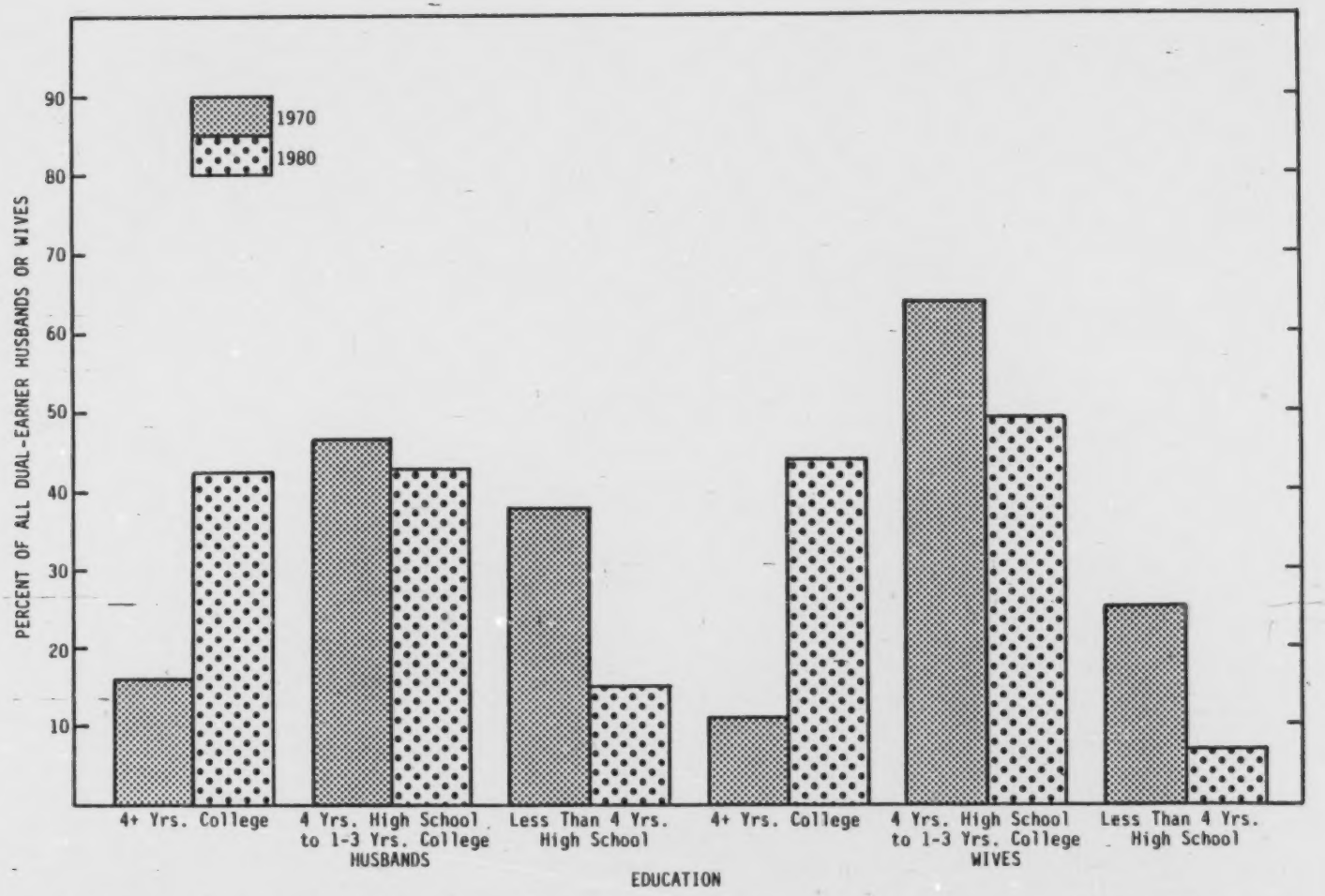

Figure 3. Education of Dual-Earner Husbands and Wives in North Dakota by Years of School Completed, 1970 and 1980

SOURCES: Tables 5 and 6

APPENDIX C

EXPLANATION OF DATA SOURCES

EXPLANATION OF DATA SOURCES

Some of the data for this report are derived from the 1970 Public Use Microdata Sample for North Dakota. This probability sample is constructed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census from information obtained from the decennial census of population and housing for 1970. It contains information for a 15 percent probability sample of all North Dakota housing units in 1970 (N = 8,444).

The Public Use Microdata files contain unaggregated records of individuals and housing units in the state. This flexible format allows for tabulations of any combination of indicators from questions asked on the population and housing census questionnaire, an option not available from the summary tape files (STF). In addition, the samples are self-weighting; thus, estimates for the entire population could be calculated. When possible, comparison with available published tabulations were made to verify the accuracy of the figures reported in this document; a 95 percent confidence interval was used.

It is important to note that the statistics based on the microdata sample are estimates based on a sample; thus, the figures may vary somewhat from those found in other reports or census documents. In addition, the reader should be aware that these data are subject to nonsampling bias; errors produced during reporting, coding, or handling of the questionnaires. Although accuracy checks were statistically made to ensure the reliability of the information, it is always wise to utilize caution. For a more detailed discussion of the data base and possible errors, see the following technical document:

U.S. Bureau of Census
1972 Public Use Samples of Basic Records From the 1970 Census: Description and Technical Documentation. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

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